

Extinguisher, charged in the usual way, with the addition of a little crude carbolic acid, in the proportion of about one large spoonful to six gallons of water. By means of the Extinguisher she was able to reach even large trees, the cost being about 20 cents per tree. The remedy should be applied before the insects become too old, otherwise a stronger preparation of carbolic acid was necessary, and in consequence the trees might possibly suffer somewhat.

Mr. Thos. Bassnett, of Jacksonville, Florida, had listened to the admirable account with very great interest, inasmuch as in the South the culture of the Orange tree, in which he was largely interested, was seriously threatened with extermination by the ravages of a bark-louse similar to that described by Miss Smith, and he was glad to hear that a remedy could be so successfully applied.

Prof. C. V. Riley, of Washington, D. C., spoke, thanking the lady for bringing this subject before the meeting, and complimenting her on the discoveries she had effected. He fully corroborated the statements made as to the extent of damage caused by bark-lice, especially those affecting the Orange in the South. He strongly advocated the use of the "Extinguisher" in similar cases, but recommended that kerosene should be tried instead of carbolic acid; it would, he thought, be found of less injury to the trees, and would destroy the insect for some time after the formation of the scale, which the carbolic acid would not do. It should not be applied in excess; the ordinary proportion should be about one part kerosene to twenty of water.

The whole topic was very fruitful of discussion, and Miss Smith was much thanked for her paper and for the drawings and microscopical preparations that accompanied it.

On motion of Prof. Riley, seconded by Mr. Reed, a resolution was carried that a committee be appointed to prepare a report and submit to the next session of the Club, in regard to the quorum of members necessary to transact business.

The Chairman appointed the mover and seconder and Prof. A. G. Wetherby as the committee.

Prof. Riley gave a brief abstract of some of the Entomological papers he proposed to read to the Association.

(1) Notes on the life history of the blister beetles, and on the structure and development of the genus *Hornia* Riley.

- (2) On the larval growth of *Corydalis* and *Chauliodes*.
- (3) On the means by which Silk-worms issue from their cocoons.

Hornia was parasitic on the common humble-bee, and had been successfully identified by careful study, although in several important points it differed from the *Meloidæ* to which it belonged.

The further larval history of *Corydalis cornutus* was given by Mr. Riley, and was most interesting, especially to those members who had listened to Mr. Riley's first descriptions of this curious insect at the Detroit meeting. Mr. Riley had been very successful in elaborating the various points of difference between *Corydalis* and *Chauliodes*.

In discussion it was stated that the somewhat peculiar name of the "Hellgrammite Fly" for the *Corydalis* had been for many years in common use both on the Upper and Lower Mississippi; and that the equally curious name of "Dobson" was given to its larva, which was largely used for bait by the river fishermen.

On the paper relating to Silk-worms reference was made to Dr. Packard's recent theory on certain spines on the wings of Bombycidae, which he stated were of service in assisting the exit of the insect from the cocoon.

Mr. Riley, in combatting this idea, showed how in almost every case the silk was spun in figures of 8, which would easily yield to pressure, especially as in most cases a fluid (wrongly termed bombyc acid) was emitted, and the silk thus rendered more pliable. His idea was that the peculiar make up of the cocoon rendered it more yielding for the exit, and that though the insect usually emerged at the end of the cocoon, there seemed to be no reason why, if it chose, it could not find an egress equally well at the side of the cocoon.

Several minor matters were discussed, and the Club adjourned at the call of the chairman.

(To be Concluded in October No.)

BOOK NOTICES.

Entomological Contributions, No. iv., by J. A. Lintner.

We tender our sincere thanks to the author for an early copy of this fourth part of his admirable work, which appears in form similar to the previous issues, and occupies 144 pages.